

THE TEAMSTERS

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Brotherhood of Teamsters

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THE TEAMSTERS

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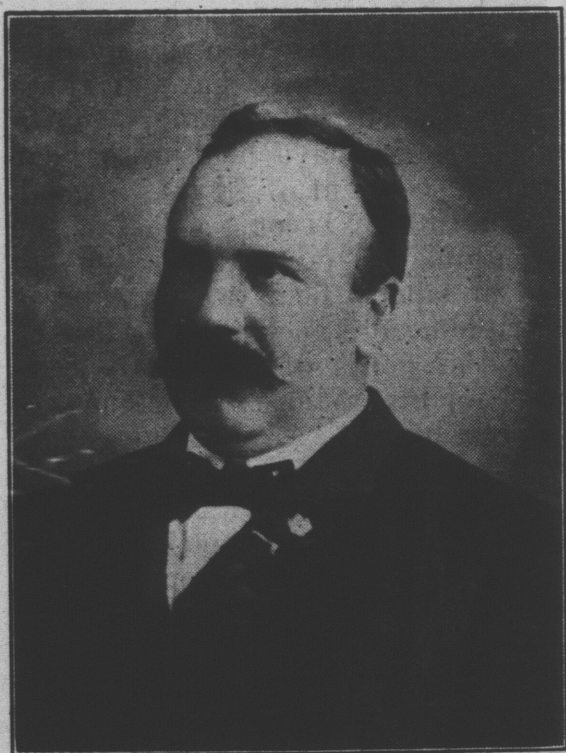
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INDUSTRIAL PEACE A SYNONYM FOR SLAVERY.

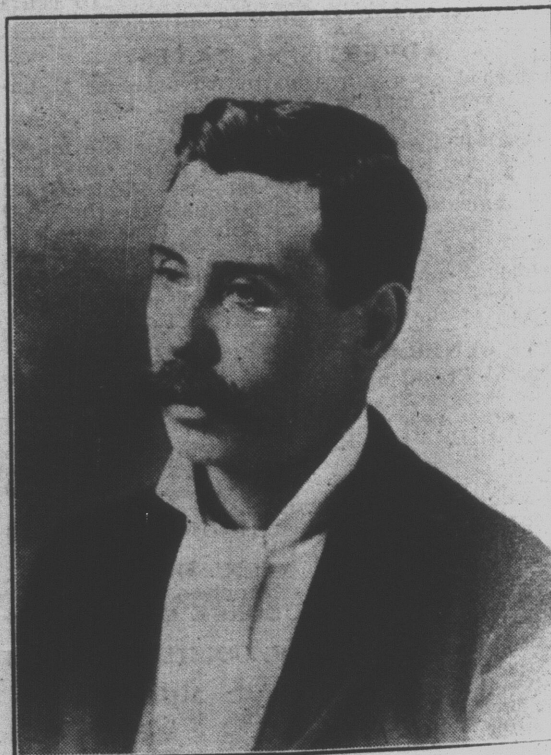
In the last decade the world has read and heard much of industrial peace, and the ways in which it should be attained. The theory seems a deceptive nightmare under which many very good people endeavor to sleep. It has been spoken of in the newspapers and allegorized in many pulpits. The legal fraternity have at times logically shown its splendors, and a few magazines have held it to view as the embodiment of all that is good. Ere long it may become a part of the curriculum in our schools, but to those in labor's field it still appears the triple-headed monster which it is. Using the words of one justly celebrated for his sayings, "Peace, peace; there can be no peace while an enemy of the nation is found upon our soil." And we submit, neither can there be industrial peace whilst enemies of the human race coin money from the lives of little children, loading them with burdens which should be borne by stronger shoulders or through parsimonious payment to them drive mothers to work for a mere pittance in order to save these little ones from cold and starvation. All this and more



H. K. SULLIVAN,
Secretary Local Union No. 30.



E. J. HOFFMAN,
Secretary-Treasurer Local No. 20, Toledo.



WM. KENNEDY,
Trustee Local 735, Chicago, Ill.

that the bank roll of the shrewd business man may be increased in size and his social powers enlarged. It is not many years since a number of large cotton mills were removed from the New England States to points in the South ostensibly for the purpose of being near the raw material, but in some instances at least it might be fair to assume the real object was that they might secure children to work the looms. The South at that time being practically destitute of manufactures yet prolific in children, no child labor laws, and no wages worth mentioning, the new field offered exceptional opportunities for conducting this business at greatly reduced cost. It is safe to say that whatever the object sought in the removal of the mills, the matter of freight on raw material was a mere bagatelle in comparison with the saving exhibited on the payrolls. After all this the price on cotton fabrics was increased rather than diminished. To hope for industrial peace while conditions obtain, such as will be partly described herein, requires a flight of imagination unknown to human kind. Thousands of children, many unfitted to leave the nursery, others that ought to be in school, are fed to the god "mammon" and compelled to work in our various industries, generally factories throughout the land, some maimed with a finger off this hand or a thumb off the other, a broken limb or crippled spine and no recourse in law for damages because of that drastic, yet convenient, piece of legislation entitled "The Fellow-Servant Act." What a travesty on justice, how damaging to humanity, and still the avidity with which it has been recognized as law in many of our States would have been most remarkable had it not also been criminal. One other dangerous feature in child labor is lack of education in the young, coming men and women of our land. Rear them in ignorance and the life blood of the nation is sapped for the want

of mental stamina. The people must progress or decay, such thing as rest is unknown to humanity; advance or return to that wilderness of ignorance and woe from whence we came. This is law from a higher power which was never yet amended by man, nor can it now be changed by the non-philosophical actions of men who seek through the enforced ignorance of childhood to enslave men and women. The numerous sweat shops in our various cities reeking with filth which creates a stench, dishonor for the occupants and repudiates all that is exalted in life, certainly tell to the world in tones that will eventually force a hearing, that there can be no industrial peace while slavery of this character abounds. Russia has had an oversupply of industrial peace, reaching back at least four hundred years, and what terrible results has it brought. Having sown the wind she is now reaping the whirlwind, being in the throes of revolution such as the world has never witnessed, except upon one occasion. That was when men's wages were reduced to 9 cents a day and their diet to one meal of black bread; water in the river was free. Meanwhile twenty men owned France. Then was that nation enjoying industrial peace of a kind which caused the souls of men and women to cry and beg for utter annihilation. The fate of the bastille attests the ferocity of a people when driven to despair by hunger and fear. France emerged from that terrible chaos a stronger, better and brighter nation with the whole people owning the country. Her star of prosperity began shining and, with the exception of a few adverse clouds, has been shining ever since. It is to be sincerely hoped by all lovers of humanity that Russia, too, will rise above her slavery and follow in the footsteps of France, reach for a higher, broader life and never cease fighting until it is obtained. This is the ermine of justice, and it seems evident the looms

of heaven are weaving the web. Individual life, like national life, must have liberty or there is no happiness for the race. This individual liberty should proceed as far as is consistent with preservation of the liberties of others. Yet it ought to be based upon a high conception of the rights of others in order to avoid trespass. Hence, higher education, or perhaps better, a more general education. This can not be acquired by children in a factory. Three hundred years have been used by the Anglo-Saxons in abolishing the feudal system and establishing greater freedom for the race; three hundred years of fiercest warfare to break and destroy a system which had come to be looked upon as the very acme of perfection. But any one who carefully studies that system will readily discover that it, too, was industrial peace. In the times this system prevailed nearly all labor was devoted to tilling the soil, manufactures occupying only a secondary place. And the proprietor of an estate owned his tenants body and soul. So much was this true that if the castle was assailed by the slaves of a rival feudal lord the tenantry had its defense in hand even to the sacrifice of their lives, whilst the lord of the manor drank wine in seclusion and excited the cupidity of his poor dupes by promised rewards. The system is abolished, and after all the battles waged by our ancestry to free us from these shackles of slavery, shall we as sons and daughters of our sires permit the land-grabbing government grafting, dollar-worshipping plutocracy of this country to rob us of our dearly bought inheritance by furnishing us with more industrial peace? We hope not, and yet "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In this country a few years back a great teacher appeared, his habitat was in the city of beans and philosophy and his mission to teach the American people how they might individually manage to live on 10 cents a

day or thereabout. This doctrine, or advanced economy, so generously outlined in some of our periodicals, was probably given us in the interest of industrial peace while this great economist was launching his theory of the maintenance of life on a small allowance per day. Others probably inspired by some one among New York's "400" were using their talents in an effort to convince the working people of America that no attempt should be made by them to ape, in clothing, their wealthy compatriots, but should, on the contrary, be satisfied with homespun cotton garments, such being good enough for their station in life. Thus leaving silks and satins and fine linens for those who had money to burn and grace to wear. If we had been well supplied with industrial peace this surely was a laudable effort at tempering the wind to the shorn lamb. This wonderful fight waged for industrial peace by the mock aristocracy of this country, and, in fact, every country, is not so much in the interest of that peace as in creating increased value for the dollar, broadening its purchasing power, especially in that commodity known as labor. Industrial peace has been in vogue for thousands of years. The shepherd kings and Pharaohs of Egypt understood it very well. When it became necessary in the minds of several of Egypt's rulers to build those great monstrosities of granite called Pyramids, useless though they were, forty thousand men were forced into unrecompensed slavery each three months to toil upon the glistening piles, and this in heat which is not surpassed in any part of the world. After performing this arduous labor through a period of ninety days they were permitted to go. A new lot of equal number was drafted into the service, and historians have informed us that this slavery lasted one hundred and twenty years. The great law giver who was commissioned by the highest power ever known to

select man for the performance of any duty led 600,000 men of the age of twenty years and upward out of that land of bondage and away from Pharaoh's system of industrial peace, although he was very loth to relinquish his pet scheme. These men and their ancestry had toiled four hundred years, making bricks from straw and mud in the delta of the Nile. A very small proportion of the people in this country desire industrial peace, and they are those who never toil, they never do anything to increase the world's wealth, but like the drone in a beehive, live off the labor of others. Industrial peace will not come while there is in existence one class who pay wages and another class to receive them. These interests are so diametrically opposed to each other that peace under the system is impossible. Industrial war is the usual result of attempts to settle differences. In recent years we have seen two attempts at the establishment of this ignis fatuus, and how disastrous the results.

Could the dead whose bones are said to lie bleaching in the forests of Kootenai county, Idaho, not far removed from Cœur d'Alene, return again, the world might receive some unwritten history of the first attempt. Colorado came next, where a gubernatorial edict placed many objectionable people under the ban and a Belle of the West removed them with ball, cartridges and bayonets as persuaders. They were coaxed out of the State, confiscation of property was in many cases the order of the day, and separation from loved ones followed as a natural sequence. Meanwhile what happened to their sacred rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?" There are several grooves through which industrial peace might come in part. First, destruction of land values, i. e., land should cease to be rated in dollars and cents, nor should it be held for increased increment represented by

anything of value. Make it free to such as will work it. Second, abolition of interest on money; if loaned at all then only for the principal, no interest to accrue. Third, the suppression by enforced law of all kinds of gambling through which men are led to expect something from nothing. The adoption to the full of that principle in equity which gives to each and every one all that is produced by individual effort. And last, when all capable of working shall labor from three to four hours per day, then possibly we may enjoy a measure of industrial peace, but we will look in vain for the beautiful dove until these things have been achieved.—Alf Madden in *The Carpenter*.

TWO FORCES—ONE LEADER!

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Lift the stone, and thou shalt find Me.

Cleave the wood, and there am I.

—Sayings of Jesus.

Whether or not these words were actually spoken by Jesus Christ, as is supposed by those who recently discovered a manuscript containing them, makes but little difference. There is already sufficient evidence to indicate that Christ and the toiler are not very far removed. The birth, the life, and the death of Christ, give Him a claim upon the common people, and the common people are justified in their insistence that Jesus belongs to them. Whatever may be the opinion of the average workingman with regard to the church, his devotion to Jesus Christ is, in most cases, unquestioned. This is a hopeful sign. Without the rugged strength that comes from and with the common people, the churches are sure to fail. But without the moral and the spiritual vision that comes from Christ, the people are bound to perish.

The organized church and the organized labor movement have each in them the elements which are working for a stronger brotherhood and a greater democracy, because these ele-

ments are founded upon the teachings of Jesus Christ. As the leaders in each movement come to know each other better, they are recognizing that they have so many things in common that they wonder why there should ever have been any differences between them. There are, and always will be men in both movements with narrow vision, who will see only one side of the great cause which engages the attention of both church and labor. But in spite of this serious handicap, the time is coming when men will see that neither side can afford to ignore the other. There will come so close a knitting together because of the strong religious element in the labor movement, and because of the growing social spirit in the church that it will become a question as to whether the labor movement will capture the church, or whether the church will capture the labor movement.

That time may not be in the very near future, but there is absolutely no doubt as to its final consummation. For every great cause which has for its supreme object the making of better men and women, physically, socially, mentally and morally, will come into affiliation, for the most successful carrying on of their work, although each shall continue to perform its peculiar functions.

The important thing is that we both keep close to Christ, in our ideals, in our aspirations, and in our work. Then we shall never be very far apart and neither of us can go very far wrong.

LIFE'S LESSON.

If this great world of joy and pain
Revolve in one sure track;
If freedom, set, will rise again,
And virtues, flown, come back;
Woe to the purblind crew who fill
The heart with each day's care;
Nor gain, from past or future, skill
To bear, and to forbear.

—Wordsworth.

ASSOCIATED EFFORT.

The genius of man invented machinery, and this was followed by the system of factory production, which largely eliminated the old-time isolated worker and brought the manual laborers together in groups, facilitating interchange of thought, often-times imposing new burdens on the worker, but at the same time teaching him the advantage of associated effort.

The discovery of modern methods of transportation and communication in like manner made it possible for the spirit of associative effort to extend itself beyond the local sphere, and there has naturally followed the national and international union of labor.

Another contributory factor has been the achieving of political rights and responsibilities by wage earners. The man who proudly bears the title of sovereign citizen does not hesitate to seek the remedy for industrial inequality and possesses quite a different outlook from his serf predecessor, who did not dare to call his soul his own.

All these various changes have given impetus and inspiration to the men of the world to lay hold of the effective agency of associated effort in order to reach higher levels of comfort for themselves and families.

Trades unionists recognize that there are many relationships between employers and employes which are kindred or even identical. They do not in the main seek to divide society upon horizontal lines of cleavage. They are believers in the fundamental principles of democracy, which stand for the protection of equitable property rights as well as for personal freedom.

The trades union has to deal with vast numbers of average men, among whom we find the stupid as well as the intelligent, the selfish as well as the altruistic, the sluggish as well as the alert, and its working policy must take all these things into account.

When all this is said, we maintain that its influence for good, for developing the faculty of mutual self-help, the graces of benevolences and fraternity, for arousing the desire and will for the better things of life, is scarcely equaled by any other human institution.

The labor problem, so-called, is simply a part of the greater problem of human life, of human relationships, and as such can not well be differentiated from that problem. Trades unionism seeks to develop justice between men in their industrial relationships in particular; it tries to teach wage earners that they can do better for themselves by trying to help lift one another up rather than by following the policy of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It tries to convince the employer that it is for his interest to treat his employes as men rather than as parts of machinery; that it is wise business policy to recognize the fact that there should be two sides to the labor bargain as well as in other bargains; that, although he has a legal property right in his shop and machinery, he has no property right in the laborers of whom he buys labor, but he has a moral responsibility to deal justly with them.

Trades union philosophy, therefore, reaches the conclusion that while in many ways the man who buys and the man who sells labor may have identical interests—for instance, in their political, religious, educational, fraternal, charitable and many other relationships—yet as parties to the bargain they must make for the commodity of labor their interests are by no means identical any more than are the interests of the man who goes into a store to buy goods with the storekeeper. The storekeeper wants to get his price; the buyer wants to cheapen. In order to do business they must reach a point of agreement, but that is all.

Something very analogous to this

exists in the labor world. The laborer has something to sell for which he wants the best possible price warranted by the conditions. Conversely the buyer wants to get this commodity at the lowest possible price. Here may be and usually is a reciprocal interest, but by no stretch of the imagination can that statement be true which is so often told us—that “the interests of the employer and employe are identical.”

It by no means follows that because of this economic diversity of interests the two parties to the labor bargain should go to war about it. There is a better way, and the industrial world is learning it, although at the cost of much bitter experience on both sides. The industrial agreement is being substituted for the strike. John Mundella, the great apostle of arbitration in Great Britain, well said, “We can not expect industrial peace until we treat the man who has the commodity of labor to sell with the same consideration we treat the man who comes to us with any other commodity.” And it is not the least of the triumphs of the trades union philosophy that this wisdom of Mr. Mundella’s is becoming more and more appreciated by the fair-minded captains of industry in America.

Trades unionism seeks high wages, reasonable leisure, fair conditions, the abolition of child labor and the general well being of the wage earner.

It believes this to be the best for the entire community as well as the worker. Money paid in wages returns back into the channels of trade, stimulating production and quickening business enterprise, while excessive profits on inflated corporation stock or trust monopolies are either accumulated or squandered in ways which do not benefit the public.—Frank K. Foster in *Shoe Workers’ Journal*.

Between a woman’s yea and nay
I would not engage to put a pin’s
point.—Cervantes.

DEFEAT LABOR'S ENEMIES.

Much interest has been aroused by reason of the presentation of labor's bill of grievances to President Roosevelt, Mr. Frye, president pro tempore of the Senate, and Speaker Cannon. It has created no little stir among congressmen and senators and other politicians. It will be remembered that the bill of labor's grievances presented to those responsible for legislation or for the failure of legislation contained the following closing paragraphs:

"Labor brings these, its grievances, to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for failure of legislation.

"The toilers come to you as your fellow citizens who, by reason of their position in life, have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America.

"As labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power so to do.

"Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain.

"But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens."

Now some of the statesmen and politicians are not averse to saying in their confidences to each other, and to some with whom they come in contact, that the action of labor's representatives is merely a bluff, a gust of wind that will soon blow over.

We shall not undertake to argue with those politicians who lay unction to their souls that the toilers of our country will in the future prove as forgetful of the wrongs done them as they have been in the past. We can only say that if the interest manifested by the working people continues to grow as it has in the past few months, many of those who feel so cocksure of their political safety may find the day after the coming congres-

sional elections that they have been relegated to that political oblivion they so well merit on account of their indifference or hostility toward labor and the interests of the people generally.

Desirous of being absolutely fair and impartial and to do no one an injustice, we sent a letter to each representative and senator, of which the following is a copy:

"Headquarters American
"Federation of Labor,
"Washington, D. C., April 26.

"Dear Sir—Recently I had the honor of mailing to you a copy of the bill of grievances which organized labor presented to President Roosevelt, Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the Senate, and Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives. For convenience I enclose another copy herein.

"In view of the fact that it is not the desire of labor to do an injustice to any representative, I respectfully request you to state to me your views upon the subject matters contained in that document.

"By reason of the fact that a circular is soon to be issued dealing with these subjects specifically and in their entirety, I trust you will favor me with a specific and general reply at the earliest possible moment, and oblige. Very respectfully yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,
"President A. F. of L."

To this letter we have received a number of replies, some satisfactory, others evasive, and still others assuming a position of austerity, as if to declare that if they favored legislation which would accord the toilers of our country their rights under the constitution, such action would be a betrayal of their legislative honor.

In a few cases the answers contained the remark that labor should proceed in its "quiet way" without threatening congressmen with its po-

litical ill-will. Of course, it is not necessary to argue at length with any man in congressional life who imagines himself above interrogation as to his attitude on the legislative questions affecting labor, and who regards an unfavorable opinion of labor as to his course as an unlawful, immoral, or unwarranted procedure. But just a word on this point may not be amiss, and for this purpose we may substantially use the language we employed at a hearing on labor's Eight Hour Bill before the house committee on labor, when a member recently assumed this same attitude.

Pray! when has it become wrong to request or to demand from congressmen that they afford relief to those who feel burdened or to ask for redress from wrongful legislation or unjust conditions?

How, under our form of government, with the sovereign right of franchise in the hands of the working people alike with all other people, is it either improper or unjustifiable for the toilers to express their dissatisfaction with the course which congressmen pursue, and to say that unless satisfactory legislation is enacted the workers will manifest their preference for another citizen as their representative or senator, and thus encompass the defeat of the men or parties which refuse to comply with the requests or demands of labor?

Of course, to act as indicated conveys an implied threat. It is a threat which is made, and will continue to be made, by those who have interests to serve and principles to advance.

Protectionists threaten free-traders; gold-standard men threatened free-silverites, and vice versa. Corporate interests threaten (where they can not buy) congressmen whose predilections are to afford the people relief from unjust conditions.

How, then, can it be wrong for the wage-earners and those who sympathize with them to demand that congressmen shall lend a more willing ear

to the just demands of labor, and to undertake to exercise their sovereign right of American citizenship in the defeat of those who misrepresent them, and to elect others in their places more friendly disposed?

As a matter of fact, the right of sovereign citizenship, the ballot, is in its very essence not only a threat, but the means to enforce the threat to defeat those who oppose, and elect those who are favorably disposed to further the interests of the citizen.

Labor in this action is entirely within its lawful and moral rights, and is entirely justified in the exercise of its political as well as its economic power.

That the toilers will exercise their rights and privilege and power more decidedly in the future than they have in the past, many of those now in the halls of Congress will learn to their dismay and discomfiture.

In the near future we shall publish a list of congressmen and senators, and their attitude toward the reforms and the rights which labor seeks, and later publish the answers which they have made to labor's bill of grievances, in compliance with the letter addressed to them and printed above.

Meanwhile, should any person, duly authorized by some bona fide organization, desire information as to the attitude toward labor of the congressman of its district or the senators from that State, write to the office of the American Federation of Labor; due and impartial answer will be made.

To our fellow workers and friends we urge that they act intelligently, unitedly, and practically to accomplish the purposes they have set for themselves—the enactment of their lawful demands.

Wherever opportunity affords, let labor secure the election of intelligent, faithful, honest, earnest trade unionists with clear, unblemished, paid-up union cards in their possession.

Wherever possible, let labor elect

its own men, but wisdom and foresight forbid the nomination of a labor man in a hopeless district, particularly when that action may result in the election of a man who is a known and persistent opponent to the cause of labor, of justice and right.

Let us stand by our friends, our true friends, not those who simply mouth their pretended friendship now, and whose past course has given their pretensions the lie.

Let us administer a stinging defeat to all men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent, or hostile.

THE TRADE UNIONIST IS A PRACTICAL MAN.

The development of the trade union movement is based upon the experience gleaned by the conservative leadership of the past. It is the most democratic institution of our time, and is more tolerant of the opinion of others than any other organization in the world. It methodically confines its operations to the field in which the practical things of every-day life are dealt with. Its endeavor is to obtain that which is within the bounds of possibilities and reason. It deals with conditions as it finds them, and is now remedying the evils that it fully realizes are continually confronting labor, and is ever striving to secure the best results. It is removing one barrier after another, and slowly, but surely, bringing about a perfect state of society. It also realizes that the thoughts and minds of the great mass of people can not be changed nor government reformed by resolution and bitter denunciation of their acts and affairs in general. The trade unionist is a practical man; he stands on a firm foundation; he moves onward and upward, step by step, and is carefully building the superstructure of a new and more perfect system, in which the working people will receive a more equal portion of the wealth they produce. The impatience of some self-styled leaders to reach that

state had caused them to raise and advocate all kinds of visionary schemes which in reality are retarding the progress which the movement would otherwise make. The trade unionist takes a square-toed position upon all questions affecting the welfare of society, and looks the situation squarely in the face, and by careful consideration is able to see which is the correct road to the much-sought-for goal. The trade union movement has broadened the mind of the workingman; it has wiped out prejudices; it has taught him his strength and how to use it; it has raised his wages; it has shortened the hours of labor; it has abolished bad laws and placed good laws on the statute books of the several States and nation; it has brought about conditions that makes life more pleasurable for mankind, is always accomplishing something as it goes down the strand of time. Then, shoulder to shoulder, we can secure all that is desired.—Chronicle.

There is "a time to keep silence and a time to speak." Never is this truer than when we are in the presence of those who sorrow.

IF I SHOULD DIE TONIGHT.

If I should die tonight
And you should come to my cold corpse and
say,
Weeping and heartsick o'er my lifeless
clay—

If I should die tonight
And you should come in deepest grief and
woe—
And say, "Here's that ten dollars that I
owe,"
I might arise in my large, white cravat,
And say, "What's that?"

If I should die tonight
And you should come to my cold corpse and
kneel,
Clasping my bier to show the grief you feel,
I say, If I should die tonight
And you should come to me, and there and
then,
Just even hint 'bout payin' me that ten,
I might arise the while
But I'd drop dead again!

—Ben F. King.

The Employers' Association of Chicago

832 MARQUETTE BUILDING

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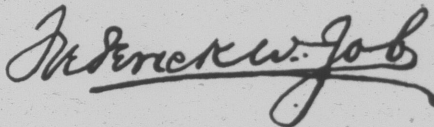
Chicago.

Dear Sir:-

Of late there is a marked tendency to display the union button by teamsters. You are urged to take immediate steps towards suppressing in every possible way the displaying of these buttons on teamsters employed by you or by teaming companies doing your hauling.

In view of the teamsters' strike of 1905, when this vital point was won at great expense of time and money and posted in the barn rules, the importance of immediate action in this regard by your firm cannot be overestimated.

Yours truly,



Secretary.

Our enemies have always contended that Job and his Employers' Association had the Teamsters whipped during the strike in Chicago. Note the above appeal to stand by his organization. Wasted energy. Note name of Executive Committee and houses they represent.

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS—NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

We have secured the headquarters of the Cook County Democracy Club for our Convention meeting on August 6. This is a large hall and can be reached by all cars throughout the city. The hall is situated at 145 E. Randolph street, directly across from the city hall.

Headquarters for our Convention has been established at the Sherman House, one-half block distant from our meeting hall. Rates at this hotel range from \$1.00 per day up, on the European plan. We have also made arrangements with all classes of hotels a short distance from our meeting hall, with rates suitable to all

delegates. We would request that upon arrival in Chicago, if not met at the depot by our Chicago committee, that all delegates report at the Sherman House, where suitable accommodations will be made for all.

Owing to the fact that up to date the local secretaries in many cases have failed to forward credentials to our office, we are unable to publish a full list; therefore, we are compelled to publish the list of delegates received to date.

Faternally,

THOMAS L. HUGHES,

Gen'l Sec'y-Treas.

PARTIAL LIST OF DELEGATES.

L. U. No. 3. Junghans.
L. U. No. 8. O. D. Wheeler.
L. U. No. 17. John Hade, Jr., Edw. Lyons, Chas. Fisher, Thos. Doherty and Daniel Fellow.
L. U. No. 20. Edw. J. Hoffmann.
L. U. No. 25. J. J. Buckley, Patrick Flynn, John Freeman, Wm. Hartnett, M. J. O'Donnell, Joseph Sullivan and Daniel J. Tobin.
L. U. No. 28. Alexander Maguire.
L. U. No. 30. H. K. Sullivan.
L. U. No. 52. Geo. B. Richardson.
L. U. No. 75. W. A. Phillips.
L. U. No. 83. W. B. Dickerson.
L. U. No. 96. J. E. Longstreet.
L. U. No. 120. L. R. Smith.
L. U. No. 138. N. K. Hammond.
L. U. No. 155. Jos. Carberry.
L. U. No. 164. William Smith and Joseph S. O'Brien.
L. U. No. 180. Lawrence A. Grace.
L. U. No. 234. L. D. Burmah.
L. U. No. 266. Antoine A. Silva.
L. U. No. 291. Chas. Schneider.
L. U. No. 304. Geo. H. Mastin.
L. U. No. 345. Merritt Long.
L. U. No. 359. A. C. Johnston.
L. U. No. 376. Mathew Heinicke.
L. U. No. 398. Joseph Beck.
L. U. No. 499. Henry C. Castello.
L. U. No. 510. Wm. Chase.
L. U. No. 562. Chauncey McNeil.
L. U. No. 567. Clarence Warren.
L. U. No. 569. Grant Mudge.
L. U. No. 573. Frank Randall.
L. U. No. 655. Frank M. Sellmier.
L. U. No. 678. John J. C'rran.
L. U. No. 700. A. L. St. Clair and John O'Laughlin.

L. U. No. 705. John J. O'Connor, Jerry McCarthy, John Butler, Barney Tracy, Andy Riley, Chas. Riley, Nick Wells, Patrick Morley, John McCarthy, John White, Thos. Whalen, Mike McDonald, Tom Mullins, Patrick Cusick, John Sullivan, Thos. L. Burn, Thos. Connolly, Harry Hansen, William Weber and Frank Garvin.
L. U. No. 710. Thurman Belford, Louis Beckel and Chas. Dickson.
L. U. No. 714. James H. Cahill.
L. U. No. 715. Emmett Flood and P. W. Reitz.
L. U. No. 718. Albert Smith and Arthur Hughes.
L. U. No. 719. Albert Brose, Oscar Orth, Thos. O'Connor, John Cantwell and Fred Hutchinson.
L. U. No. 720. Thos. Ryan.
L. U. No. 722. Bernard Duffey and C. H. Cork.
L. U. No. 725. C. McCarthy, D. Fitzgerald and J. F. Gallay.
L. U. No. 726. A. C. McGregor and M. Shaw.
L. U. No. 729. E. Lucier.
L. U. No. 731. Thomas Farrell and Edw. Coleman.
L. U. No. 732. G. W. Koop and A. Mitchell.
L. U. No. 734. Frank Miller.
L. U. No. 739. Mat. Cox.
L. U. No. 748. Martin McGraw, James Purell, Barney Prost and Daniel Casey.
L. U. No. 751. Andrew Hanson.
L. U. No. 753. Steve C. Sumner, C. J. Camp, Geo. Wm. Briggs, Jacob Matley, James G. Kennedy and W. A. Neer.
L. U. No. 755. William Nearington.
L. U. No. 756. Chas. Hardy.
L. U. No. 772. D. A. Mongin.



HUMAN nature, as a rule, is prone to resent anything which may be considered a slight or injustice done them; but, as a rule, forgive the acts of men who may be actuated by a feeling of spite or revenge, providing their acts are not of such a nature as to bring down the disrespect of their fellow-men. We wish to cite a case, however, that is one of petty, small, mean revenge.

The past General Secretary-Treasurer of this great Brotherhood of Teamsters worked for years as dishwasher in a hotel in Mt. Pulaski, Ill., at a salary of \$2.50 per week and meals. He later came to Chicago and secured employment driving a hack, which industry did not pay large wages before the organization of the drivers.

At the time of the organization of the Teamsters' National Union in Chicago this man was selected to act as secretary and received \$75.00 per month for his labors in this office, being more wages than he ever before received. Later his salary was increased to \$100.00. At the amalgamation of the Teamsters' National Union and the Team Drivers' International Union at Niagara Falls the majority of the delegates saw fit to select him as their choice for General Secretary-Treasurer, and he was elected, giving him a salary of \$150.00 per month. At a later convention, however, they reversed their choice, as was their right, and selected another to fill that honorable position. Despite the fact that this man, during the time he was secretary of this organization, received more salary, had an easier time and should appreciate the gift bestowed upon him by his fellowmen, let us see what he has done. After the convention which saw fit to replace him, his first act was to endeavor to start and advance the interest of a secession movement, to destroy the organization which had supported him for years. Failing in this, he then took up the fight of a seceding local union in Chicago and endeavored, after the members were forced back into the I. B. of T., to have a contract signed with the employers placing the men back into the independent union. His efforts in this direction failed, and the employers who at first supported him in his endeavor to cause a disruption, saw that he was no longer of any use to them and cut off the supply of money which had kept him in idleness. He then bought two teams. Immediately upon buying the teams he sent them to work for the Barber Asphalt Company. The secretary of Local No. 731, upon finding that two non-union men were employed, visited the office of the Barber Asphalt Company and insisted upon the men joining Local No. 731, who had jurisdiction over such drivers, and secured an order from the company covering their initiation fee. They worked that day, but upon the following morning up comes our ex-secretary-treasurer and quits the job with

his teams sooner than allow the men to pay their initiation fee into the teamsters' organization.

Such acts as this may help alleviate his disgruntled feeling, but it is a poor return to the organization which gave him his start in life and made it possible for him to buy the teams he is now operating. It, however, proves the statement which we have always made, that he was in the organization for what there was in it and not from any desire to aid in advancing the cause of unionism.

THE ice dealers of Toledo have a trust among themselves and were recently brought into court, convicted and fined for illegally raising the price of ice, and combined for the purpose of robbing the public by a system of short weights and increased prices. They are using the argument with our ice wagon drivers that they can not afford to sign their contract because the law has interfered with their illegal practice. The argument is a poor one. The ice business will pay a reasonable percentage of profit upon the money invested and enable the dealers to grant a reasonable wage scale to the employes, and the fact that the law resents such illegal combines does not warrant the companies in refusing the just demands of the employes.

From the temper displayed by the ice wagon drivers at this writing it is their evident determination to resent such tactics on the part of the employers, and we believe that the people of Toledo will be with the drivers in their fight against men who inaugurate unjust schemes to advance their own interest.

BY order of the General Executive Board the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer visited New York City and endeavored to straighten out the affairs of our organization there. Some of our local unions in that city have not been complying with our laws. We find that local unions with fourteen and fifteen hundred members have been paying per capita tax upon fifty and one hundred members. They have been collecting money from the local unions to be paid to the Joint Council in New York, but no report is made of the disposition of that money with the exception of a verbal report from Gould or Ashton that they are supporting Tom Martin and others of their crew in New York.

We found that they were having our stamp duplicated; also our International button, at the same time preaching to the members that they could live without the International Union, but upon the face of it making their statement ridiculous by being compelled to duplicate our emblem on every occasion they possibly could to retain the confidence of their own members and make them believe that they were still a part of the great American labor movement.

We have secured the services of legal talent in New York and intend to see to it that the emblem is not used by seceders, and that our membership in that city will not be bled for the purpose of supporting in idleness men who are too lazy to work.

Brothers Briggs, Fall and Young are there now and we are receiving very encouraging reports from them regarding the progress they are making toward having the unions straighten up with the I. B. of T.

PATRONIZE union carriage drivers on arrival in Chicago. There are no automobiles operated by union drivers, and when hiring a carriage see to it, by examining the man's due book, that he is a member in good standing in the Carriage Drivers' Local Union No. 17. Do not accept buttons or emblems as evidence of good standing in the local union. Insist on seeing the book of the member.

The Department Store Drivers' Local Union, No. 715, which was one of the local unions to bear the brunt of the great struggle in 1905, is to have a picnic on the Sunday preceding the opening of our convention.

This local is composed of men who went out on strike in that struggle and remained loyal to the organization, losing but very few men during the entire strike. They are loyal, energetic union men and we earnestly request every delegate who may be in Chicago on the Sunday previous to the opening of the convention to attend their picnic and show that we appreciate their efforts to advance the interest of their local union, as no better or more loyal union men are enrolled under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. It is the pride of the officers of the local, who, by the way, are mostly the same as those who managed its affairs previous to and during the strike, to be able to say that their entire membership is again in good standing in the local. Let us give them a lift by attending their picnic and show that we appreciate their efforts.

WE have had occasion to visit Buffalo, Toledo and Detroit, three cities where there was slight trouble on. We found while there that the prospects for organizing are bright, there being a healthy growth in the unions in all three cities, as the books at Headquarters show. The boys seem to be working together for the purpose of bringing about a thorough organization of the teamsters in various cities.

In Detroit the street railway company has a franchise from the City of Detroit which forbids them to cart merchandise or material of any kind within a circuit of two and a half miles from the City Hall. They have, however, violated that franchise and are now endeavoring to do the work of the team owners for the paving companies, that is, carting away the dirt excavated for the purpose of making a bed for repaving. We find that the team owners and the teamsters are united in an endeavor to have the company live up to the terms of their franchise and restrain them from doing the work which they have no right to do.

We trust that the boys will succeed and the International Union will render them any assistance they possibly can to bring about a satisfactory condition of affairs for the teamsters in that city.

THE committee on arrangements appointed by the Chicago Joint Council to make arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates who may attend the coming convention, have planned for a pleasant ride Thursday, August 7, through the boulevards, parks, and out to the stock yards, where an inspection of that great industry can be made by the delegates, returning by way of other drives in the evening.

During all other previous conventions the delegates as a rule adjourned Saturday noon and on the Saturday following the opening of our convention

arrangements for an excursion trip have been made on the steamer Roosevelt to Michigan City, which is generally termed the Coney Island of the West. There are a number of amusements and attractions in Michigan City, and the delegates will have ample time to take them all in. On that day the yacht race, under the auspices of the Chicago Yacht Club, will take place, and this the delegates may witness, returning in the evening by moonlight. It is one of the most pleasant trips that could be arranged for the entertainment of the strangers while in Chicago, and we feel sure that the delegates will appreciate the efforts of the committee on arrangements for what they have done in their behalf. Other arrangements are under way and will be announced later.

THE printing pressmen of Minneapolis presented a scale of wages to the Twin City Publishing Association in an endeavor to reach a peaceful and fair understanding. Pending negotiations the Minneapolis Tribune discharged two men for holding union cards in Local Union No. 20 of the International Pressmen's Union, and the union, in self-defense, was compelled to call a strike against that paper.

We request our members and friends in that locality to resent the action of the Minneapolis Tribune by refusing to patronize that paper and to urge upon their friends to do likewise. Also use any influence you might have with the advertisers to discontinue advertising in that sheet while they are unfair to the Pressmen's Union.

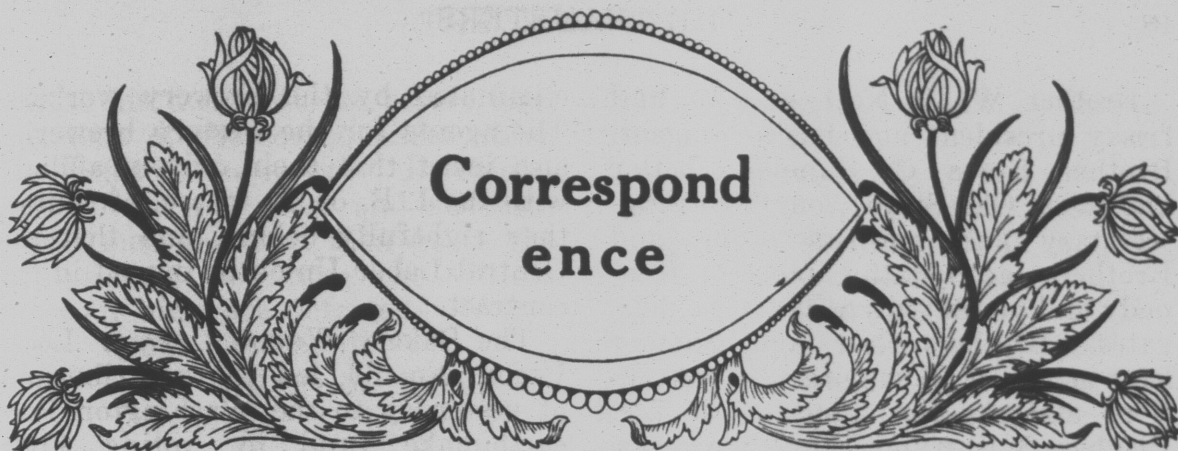
"FOR TODAY."

Strength for today is all that we need;
 There will never be a tomorrow;
 Tomorrow will prove but another today,
 With its measure of joy and of sorrow.
 Strength for today, that the weary hearts
 In the battle for right may quail not;
 That the eyes bedimmed with bitter tears,
 In their search for the true may fail not.

Strength for today, for the weary feet
 On the downhill track near the valley,
 That the morrow may find them climbing up
 To the heights where they may rally.
 Strength for today, that our joyous youth
 May happily shun temptation;
 And build from the rise to the set of sun,
 On a sure and strong foundation.

Strength for today, in the house and home,
 To practice forbearance sweetly—
 To scatter kind words and loving deeds,
 And trusting God's love completely.
 Strength for the head and heart and soul—
 For the burdens of joy or sorrow—
 Strength for the path, whether smooth or rough—
 There will never be a tomorrow.

—Anonymous.



CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I take this opportunity to call the attention of our brother craftsmen throughout the country to the benefits that can be and have been derived from organization, and what will be by keeping the organization intact, by strict attendance at the meetings, and by conservative methods in the transaction of their business.

The members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local 753, as they look at the results of their efforts since September, 1902, when we organized, feel satisfied, and say with a pride that is justifiable that we are of a noble organization and one of the banner locals of the day. Local 753 in the past four years has raised itself from a work day of from twelve to eighteen hours to an average of eight hours, and from a maximum salary in 1902 of \$10 per week to a minimum today of \$15 per week, which runs as high as \$25.

These conditions were not brought about by the individual efforts of the officers of the union, but by the co-operative efforts of the entire membership, which is the only way any organization can succeed.

Members of the Brotherhood who read this letter and who are not satisfied with the results of local organization, should draw a lesson from this and look to themselves and see if they are giving the time and support to the organization and its officers they should. Members of Local 753 have

reason to be proud of their organization and with the good wages and hours they now have they do not lose interest and forget to attend the meetings and take a personal interest in the transaction of the business.

The meetings of our local are the most interesting and orderly of any in the brotherhood, there is no smoking or improper language allowed in the meetings, a feature that few locals can boast of. Our city has been honored with the Fourth Annual Convention of the Brotherhood and a cordial invitation is extended to the delegates to attend one of our meetings which will be held while the convention is in session, and a hearty welcome is assured.

Local 753 will be represented by six delegates this year which is an increase of one for the year.

The names of our delegates are the present traveling auditor, Brother George W. Briggs, who was unanimously elected, and Local 753 desires to thank the delegates and members of the Third Annual Convention for the honor conferred on it by the election of one of their members as an International officer.

Local 753 is never too loud or too tired to sing the merits of Brother Briggs, who has left our ranks to devote his time to the International, and it is with a feeling of pleasure and pride that we note that success has crowned his efforts. We also wish to thank the members of the Brotherhood for the courtesy and kindness shown our brother member.

Brother W. A. Neer, our fat and frisky president and business agent, Brother Steve C. Sumner (better known as Old Steve), our recording-secretary and business agent, and Brothers Jacob Mathy, James G. Kennedy and yours truly will also be delegates. Brothers Neer and Sumner have attended all the previous conventions and are the stand-bys of 753. Brothers Mathy and Kennedy are new as delegates, but their ability to advance and maintain the principles of unionism is not new as will be recognized by all who meet them. Local 753 has great hopes of the Fourth Annual Convention, and it is with a feeling of pleasure and pride that we realize that we are a part of this great organization which has for its aim the betterment of conditions and the uplifting of those who must toil for a livelihood, and to those of you who are unorganized or are discouraged with the organization, remember what it has done for the milk men, and it can do the same for you.

I trust you will find space in our valuable and popular magazine for this letter, and, with best wishes for the continued success of the Brotherhood, I remain, Fraternaly yours,

C. J. CAMP,
Sec.-Treas. Local 753.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—While the various branches of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in this city are fortunately free from serious trouble, in other branches of organized labor there seems to be almost an epidemic of strikes—horseshoers, printers, plumbers, bottlers, beer drivers for western branch houses (affiliated with the Brewery Workers' Union) and the carriage and wagon workers, all being out. The employing bottlers express a willingness to treat with the men, providing the Central Labor Union is named in the contract, the latter body having been

eliminated by the brewery workers. The agents for the western breweries also insist that their drivers affiliate with the I. B. of T., where, of course, they rightfully belong, and that the Central Labor Union be named in the contract.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers' Local Union, No. 33, led the contributions of yesterday to the Washington Post earthquake fund by voting \$100, which was at once added, and will be immediately forwarded to the scene of suffering in California.—Washington Post, April 20.

At the last meeting of No. 33, May 17, a further donation was made in response to an appeal from brother members in distress in San Francisco.

At last Washington is to have a strictly up-to-date, genuine union resort. Ingersoll's Washington Luna Park opens Monday, May 28. It is located at Four Mile Run, on the Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon Electric Road. Round trip fare, 15 cents. Gate admission, 10 cents.

It is but justice to the Egg-O-See company, Quincy, Ill., to say that of all the cereals on the Washington market Egg-O-See is the only one bearing the union label.

Nothing in recent years has so aroused the enthusiasm and gained the unqualified approval of organized labor represented in the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia as the action of the A. F. of L. executive council in recommending that union men take an active part in politics, to the end that labor's friends may no longer be neglected, and that their enemies may be deservedly punished. Admiration and pleasure is manifested by all, and by reason of the popularity of the council's expressed intentions all branches of the movement seem to have been more closely united to the American Federation than ever before. Surely we may hope that the union man will at last cease to vote a party ticket simply

because his father did so before him, regardless of the consequences which may result to the masses. Be consistent; do not pay dues and advocate certain measures and then go to the polls and vote for those who will see that your aims are defeated.

Yours fraternally,

FRED W. FOX,
Official Cor. L. U. No. 33.

A few reasons why we ask you to have your printing done in offices which have given an eight-hour work-day to their employes: Because the cost will be no more—may be less. It will be done properly, by competent workmen. It will be delivered promptly. You will aid the eighty men and fifteen boys now striving for eight hours, whose homes and families are in Washington, to get that which prevails in all other skilled trades in the district. You will have the grateful appreciation of these men and boys and their 1,900 fellow members of Columbia Typographical Union now working eight hours only, as well as of the 30,000 members of organized labor in this city who believe our cause is just.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—For the past month I have been visiting the Local Unions in Chicago and find them in a prosperous condition. There seems to be a determination on the part of the officers to build up their local unions and advance the interest of the Brotherhood of Teamsters as a whole; any feeling which may have existed in the past seems to be wearing away, and the officers of the local organization are now united.

Our council meetings are well attended and the delegates take an active interest. We are doing our best to make proper arrangements for the coming convention, and intend to

show the delegates a good time during their stay with us.

Fraternally yours,

W. R. GIBBONS,
Seventh Vice-Pres. I. B. of T.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Brother J. Crawford, and, as we mourn his loss as a faithful and loyal member of Local 736, and a loyal husband and father, be it

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our most heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother, and a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy also be sent to the I. B. of T., and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

J. HABERKORN,
F. PETERS,

Committee.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from among us our beloved and loyal brother, I. E. Kluvinski, one who in life was ever true in word and deed to the grand abiding principles that bind us in fellowship, therefore be it

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of our departed comrade and brother that the charter of Local Union No. 742 be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our brothers, the widow and family in their great loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the records of the minutes of Local No. 742, a copy sent to

the family of our lamented comrade and brother, and one to International Headquarters. Fraternally yours,
N. R. WEBER, S. Chicago, Ill.

PETERSBURG, IND.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Allow me space in our magazine for a few lines. Our boys always look for something from Local No. 369, and it does them good to see even a small piece from our local. We are getting down pretty small in number, but we are of the very best. We have been sifted and re-sifted and still we are on top. We have come to stay, and that is what I want all of the locals to say and do.

Well, our boys have had pretty good work this spring for catch work. There is no public work here yet, but we are expecting it soon. There is great talk of two railroads being built through here, and if they do go through our boys will be in it all right. We have not changed our scale from 1905 yet. We thought we would wait and see what the railroads would do. It pays to watch as well as pray and work, and it will help us to live up to our obligations better and we will succeed in our needy wants. Brothers, we would like to see a few lines from every local. It is interesting to hear from other locals. Please say something. Fraternally yours,

W. H. LEWIS.
J. F. CONRAD.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you kindly grant me space in the journal for July to tell you and the readers of the journal that we are still on earth, and that we are going to hold our fourth annual picnic Sunday, August 5, at Alton park, Lemont, Ill. A fine time is guaranteed to all who attend. We have always had a successful picnic up to this time, and we are working hard to make this one a

greater success. Amusements of all kinds are a feature, besides the largest and best equipped dancing floor in the State of Illinois. Hourly trains on the Chicago & Alton will carry the merry makers to the grove which is one of the finest in the vicinity of Chicago. Several valuable prizes will be hung up for races for all who attend.

We are in communication with Samuel Gompers to have him address the visitors. International President Shea and International Secretary Hughes have promised to be present and tell us about the success of the past year, and we extend a cordial invitation to all visiting brothers to help us make merry.

Hoping this will meet with your approval and that we will see you and all of our brothers on August 5, I remain. Yours fraternally,

PETER W. REITZ,
Pres. Local 715.

LISTEN TO THE CALL.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

The trumpet has sounded calling upon all affiliated local unions of the I. B. of T. to elect and send delegates to the Fourth Annual Convention, which will convene in the city of Chicago, Aug. 6, 1906.

Having served as a delegate from Cincinnati, O., for the past four consecutive conventions, held by the organized teamsters of this country, and, being elected to attend the coming one, I beg leave to have the following to say:

The importance of the coming convention should not be underestimated. On August 6, in the city of Chicago, our good ship, the I. B. of T., will be brought out upon the docks for inspection, and if necessary repaired, re-stored, re-armed, and possibly remanned.

I have always noticed after a convention has been held that there is more or less knocking sometimes by those who were in attendance at said

convention, for personal aggrandizement alone, and had failed. And often by those who were really too much disinterested in their own welfare to attend a convention.

August the 6th, and Chicago, Ill., will be the time and place to speak, and those who do not care to take advantage of the opportunity to do so should, for the next twelve months, hold their peace.

The Team Owners' Association is now in convention in the city of New York, and I can assure you that Cincinnati, O., is well represented at that meeting, and other cities as well.

When the gavel hits in the city of Chicago on August 6, calling to order the Fourth Annual Convention of our International Union, I hope to see members from every city in the United States and Canada.

Don't lose sight of the importance of this matter, note the efforts of our opposition. Remember, we are responsible as local unions, likewise as individuals. Don't sit idly at home, and, after the convention shall have adjourned, dig up an old, rusty hammer and go to knocking.

Remember,

The welfare of one is the concern of all,
United we stand, divided we fall.
Come to Chicago and have your say,
Or hold your wind for some far future day.

Fraternally yours,
J. E. LONGSTREET.

HORSESHOERS WANT HOLIDAY.

The journeymen horseshoers, usually among the most conservative of the labor unions in Chicago, are to demand a Saturday half holiday when their present agreement with their employers expires, says Luke Grant in the Chicago Record-Herald. The horseshoers are divided into three classes. The floormen receive \$3.25 a day, fitters and drivers are paid \$3.50 and firemen \$3.75 a day. The work-day is nine hours and eight hours on Saturday. No advance in wages is to be asked for at this time, except that

the men want the same weekly scale with four hours off Saturday instead of one hour, as at present. There are about 600 journeymen horseshoers in the union, and they believe they will be granted the concession without having to strike.

DRAMATIC TEMPERANCE STORY.

Irving Grinnell, treasurer of the Church Temperance Society of New York, told at a temperance meeting a dramatic story:

"A woman entered a barroom," he said, "and advanced quietly to her husband, who sat drinking with three other men.

"She placed a covered dish on the table and said:

"Thinkin' ye'd be too busy to come home to supper, Jack, I've fetched it to you here."

"And she departed.

"The men laughed awkwardly. He invited his friends to share the meal with him. Then he removed the cover from the dish.

"The dish was empty. It contained a slip of paper that said:

"I hope you will enjoy your supper. It is the same your wife and children have at home."—Chicago Chronicle.

TAKE ANOTHER HOLD.

When trouble has you nearly down,
And all the world seems one big frown,
Then grit your teeth, though friends may scold,
Breathe hard and catch a better hold.

Once you let up, you're gone, be sure!
Men worth their salt, grin and endure.
Up with your head—defiant, bold!
Reach higher for another hold.

S'pose things are bluer'n indigo;
And you're the only lad used so?
What though nine fail, where one succeeds?
"The tenth am I!" your lesson reads.

Then when you've fought your fight and won,
Don't "get too gay" with Fate—in fun;
But show some drooping soul less bold,
The way to catch a surer hold.

—Spare Moments.



BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS.

"Do today's duty, fight today's temptations and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you can not see and could not understand if you saw them." God gives us night to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We can not see beyond. Short horizons make life easier and give us one of the blessed secrets of brave, true, holy living.

Cheerfulness is like music to the soul; it excites to the duty, it oils the wheels of affliction, makes duties light and religion ride swiftly on the wings of delight.

Be true to thy friend. Never speak of his faults to another, to show thy own discrimination; but open them all to him with candor and true gentleness. Forgive all his errors and his sins, be they ever so many; but do not excuse the slightest deviation from rectitude. Never forbear to dissent from a false opinion or a wrong practice, from mistaken motives of kindness, nor seek thus to have thine own weaknesses sustained, for these things can not be done without injury to the soul.

Day by day faithfully to do one's work, and to be restless for no more; without bitterness to accept obscurity for ambition; to possess all vital passions and to govern them; to stand on the world's thoroughfare and see the young generations hurrying by, and and to put into the hands of a youth here and there a light which will burn long after one's own personal taper

is extinguished; to look back upon years already gone as not without usefulness and honor, and forward to what may remain as safe at least from failure or any form of shame, and thus for one's self to feel the humility of the part before the greatness of the whole life, and yet the privileges and duties of the individual to the race; this brings blessedness, if not happiness.—McCall's Magazine.

A WORD FOR THE FAILURES.

Who among us is able to justly compute the debt of gratitude the world owes to some of its people who have not made a success of life, and who have died practical failures, because they have been too busy trying to make the world a little happier and a little better, to make money for themselves; people who have been too much occupied in doing good among their fellowmen to accumulate earthly riches; men who have taken too much of their time for the purpose of distributing the milk of human kindness to subserve their own best interests? When men fall in desperate charges against the enemies of their own country they are lauded as heroes. When men die in defense of honor and loved ones monuments are erected to their memories. When men give their lives to save those of others, the world rings with their praise and honor. But what do those get who go quietly through life doing good every day they live, brightening the existence of others and making happier mankind in general, often sacrificing their own

life interests in their services for others, and finally passing unnoticed, unwept and unsung, into the great beyond? There, perhaps, at the hands of a just God, they may receive the reward that is due them and the credit that is honestly and justly theirs. They get very little of either here below.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

DEFENSE AGAINST FORCES OF GREED.

Professor John Bascom of Williams college, speaking on the rights of labor, recently said:

"The results of undivided and irresponsible power in business have not been fortunate, whether we look at the restless, speculative and unsympathetic temper of management or at the disasters which it scatters in the community or at the overtopping claims and oppressive wealth which it gives rise to in the form of trusts. With workmen kept in a dependent position the transaction is not far or difficult to a neglect of all interests save those which the manager has under consideration. Special production, special franchises, a special control of the instrument of commerce, enhanced by extended combination, at length give a monopoly of advantages which threaten the overthrow of all equality of rights in the economic world. It has been justly said that the combination of workmen is the first line of defense against the march of a tyrannical few toward a commercial conquest of the world. We may well recognize the social value of this movement of workmen to establish for themselves an economic footing and to secure a real partnership in the wealth-creating process.

"An essential step in the organic growth of the community is the combination of labor. Singly the employe can make no terms with the employer. He is easily pushed from the shore, like a spent swimmer. When workmen stand together in recognition of the fact that labor is a primary con-

stituent in all production they have a position from which they can make a contract with capital in defense of mutual rights.

"The limit of business activity is bankruptcy; the limit of labor is bare subsistence. A minimum wage would arrest both forms of decay at an earlier stage. A minimum wage leaves the ordinary standards of life unassailed. The workmen may as well stop while life is endurable as to be compelled to stop when it has become unendurable. The recovery from the one position is effected more speedily and with less loss than from the other. Overproduction has gone farther, the price of commodities has fallen lower when the downward movement has been left to complete itself at the expense of the laborer. The rallying process becomes painful and partial. The standard of life is reduced, and the workman lapses into stolidity as one who bears burdens he can not lighten. Civilization thus becomes a crushing weight.

"The primary source of the trouble is an overcrowded labor market. Yet the weakness which is incident to numbers makes itself felt through separate action. Barbarians are easily defeated because they are not trained to act together. Let workmen take thoughtful and deliberate counsel and the labor market will take on a new appearance. It is not the mere fact of numbers that occasions the difficulty any more than it is the swarm of savages that occasions the slaughter.

"In pursuing his purposes by the legitimate means of combination, a method which is the secret of civilization, the workman has made some mistakes. This was unavoidable and has been partly due to his overlack of experience and partly to the unreasonable opposition he has encountered. It is said that he has lost interest in labor and in many ways retards its speedy accomplishment.

"The labor movement has been the occasion of able, sustained and fair-

mined leadership. If conference is welcome and real grievances are pointed out the workmen will not be the last to correct them. The superiority of leadership and reasonableness in advancing claims was very manifest in the coal strike.

"The intelligent non-union laborer directly involved in a strike frequently recognizes this dependence of interests in employes and makes common cause with the union. It is the soundness of the underlying principle which has sustained trades unions and carried them forward in face of the opposition of employers, of the indifference of the community and of a majority of their own class."

MOYER-HAYWOOD-PETTIBONE RESUME.

The following resume of the Moyer-Haywood case is clipped from the Michigan Union Advocate of June 1. The Advocate's report is remarkably free from the hysterical extravagance that has characterized so much that has been printed on this case, yet stands staunchly favorable to the accused:

"Caldwell, Idaho, May 31.—The trial of Charles H. Moyer, president; William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer, and George A. Pettibone, former member of the executive committee of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with the murder of former Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, began last Monday before Judge Frank T. Smith, and it promises to be one of the most sensational trials ever held in this country.

"Organized labor of the entire country is vitally interested in the trial, believing that the charges are the result of a conspiracy on the part of the mine owners and the State officials to hang the leaders of the Miners' Federation for the purpose of breaking up the union and dealing organized labor a death blow.

"The fact that the men were kid-

napped from their homes in Colorado lends color to the suspicion.

"The State bases its case on the alleged confessions of Harry Orchard and Steve Adams, who also are under indictment. Orchard and Adams are expected to swear they were paid assassins, and that the death of Steunenberg was part of a vast conspiracy formed by the inner circle of the Miners' Federation, and that among the crimes committed as a result of this conspiracy were twenty-six murders. Orchard declares he was alone in the execution of Steunenberg. He says he first planned to shoot Steunenberg with buckshot, but he abandoned this plan and hid a number of shot cartridges under a sidewalk, where they were found by a detective.

"Orchard is also expected to tell of his selection to assassinate a justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado. He buried a bomb at the justice's gate, and when he pulled the string it failed to explode. He took the string away and gave up the attempt. A detective since dug up the bomb.

"After Steunenberg's death a reward of \$10,000 was offered, and Orchard and Adams were arrested and made alleged confessions.

"On the other hand, the defense will endeavor to show that the entire prosecution is a plot. They will introduce evidence to show that the bomb dug up and the cartridges found under a sidewalk were plants. Prof. A. H. Low, one of the leading experts on explosives in the West, will testify that had dynamite been buried as Orchard alleged, it would have been transformed to nitroglycerine and would have exploded when being dug up by the Pinkerton detectives.

"'I should hate to dig up a wooden box containing nitroglycerine,' the professor remarked recently. 'Old dynamite always is much more explosive than new dynamite. Nitroglycerine is apt to go off at the slightest jar.'

"Other witnesses will show that

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone always opposed violence in settling labor troubles.

"Upon the opening of the case attorneys for the prisoners filed notice of twenty-six alleged disqualifications which should prevent District Judge Frank Smith from sitting as trial judge, and gave notice of a motion for a change of venue.

"Among other points, it is alleged that Governor Frank R. Gooding has issued a public manifesto, declaring the guilt of the defendants, and that he has the proof of their guilt. Attention is called to the fact that Judge Smith is an appointee of the Governor, and it is asserted that he is subject to the influence of the Governor. The manner of drawing the grand jury in this county is also attacked.

"Before taking any notice of the motion in behalf of the defendants, James R. Hawley, the chief prosecutor, filed affidavits setting forth the present status of the habeas corpus proceedings taken to the United States Court on appeal from the Federal Court for the District of Idaho. He said the trial of the defendants could not proceed until the habeas corpus matter should be disposed of by dismissal or final decision in the Supreme Court.

"The judge took the matter under advisement and adjourned the court.

"Mrs. Moyer and Mrs. Pettibone were present, but the three defendants were not brought into court."

LOOK FOR HAPPINESS.

Some one has said that we find what we are looking for in this world. If that be true—and it is true in a certain measure—how very much better and more wholesome to be looking for kindness rather than slights, for happiness rather than for misery, for the flowers of life rather than its thorns! Even when these things seem impossible you may think them so, and by the power of your illusions make them come true. Illusion and disil-

lusion are to the mind what rose-colored and blue spectacles are to the eyes—illusion the rose, disillusion the blue. It may seem a sort of child's play to hold so fast to that which may be mythical, but everything is worth while which makes for happiness and peace.—McCall's Magazine.

WHEN A CRIME IS NOT A CRIME.

We have all heard of the colored culprit who was "exonerated" upon accusation of crime, because "there was a flaw in the indictment." The gentlemen who gave life insurance money to the Republican national committee have been similarly "exonerated" by the bench of five judges in New York which holds that Mr. Perkins of the New York Life and his associates did not steal this money which they diverted, because they did not intend to steal it. They knew it was not theirs to give, they intended to deprive the true owner of it, they intended to appropriate it to the use of persons not entitled to it in law or morals; yet, as they did not intend to commit the crime of larceny they did not commit that crime. Great is the value of a good conscience. But not always. In that same court about fifteen years ago three workingmen, restaurant waiters, were convicted of extortion, which is another grade of stealing and also requires intent. They were a strike committee. The strike had been won, but as a condition of calling it off they demanded \$1,000 in part payment of the expense it had caused their union. The payment being made with a check they called off the strike and turned the check over to the union. It was all openly done. No one on either side dreamed of it as an illegitimate transaction. The committeemen had no thought of stealing. There was no intent on their part to commit a crime of any kind. But they were sentenced to State prison for three years, and had served three months of their sentence when Governor Hill pardoned them. And

now the same court "exonerate" Mr. Perkins. What is the difference between those two cases? None whatever except that the workingmen took \$1,000 for their union, whereas Perkins took \$48,000 for the Republican committee; that they believed they were diverting no money wrongfully from its rightful owner, whereas he knew he was wrongfully diverting money from its rightful owner; and that they were of the workingmen class, whereas he is of the same class as the judges who "exonerated" him. Yet workingmen are criticised when they complain that there is a harsh law for them and a gentle law for such as Perkins.

THE RULING PASSION.

At the present time the question of Labor representation is receiving marked attention throughout the country. The highly unsatisfactory manner in which the interests of the wage earning class have been handled in Washington and elsewhere, for some time past, has stirred up thousands of even conservative unionists to consider whether it would not be better to at least try the experiment of having representatives from their own ranks, instead of the miscellaneous crowd of lawyers, brokers, bankers, etc., who at present almost entirely monopolize these functions, and represent no one's interest save their own, the class to which they belong.

In a new parliament of Great Britain the labor party has assumed a very important place, and is already making its influence felt to some purpose. Why should we not have a labor party in the legislatures here? It certainly is not because brain power and general intelligence is less among the working men of this country; nor is it because labor representatives could not be supported here.

I believe the chief reason lies in the fact that the professional politician and party hack have acquired such a thorough grip upon the voter; a grip

which will not be relaxed, until that long-suffering individual gathers sufficient energy to shake himself clear of all trammels of either party, or stale tradition.

I hope the present agitation will result in something tangible being accomplished, for in the whole range of economic questions there is none of more importance to the working classes.

That a labor party distinct from the dominant parties of the day, is necessary, no one can doubt who is not blinded by prejudice or partisan zeal. For many years past the principal occupation of both Republicans and Democrats has been abusing each other, and doing their best, through the press and otherwise, to gull the public into the belief that each of them were right; their sole object being to get into office and share the spoils with their supporters. To me it seems marvelous that the present parties should have held sway so long, considering the fact that laboring men are in possession of the franchise. But the fact is it will only be when working men become alive to the point of seeing where their own interests lie that any real advancement will be made toward the emancipation of labor. However it may have been in the past, there can be no doubt now that the laboring classes are perfectly competent to govern themselves; and this can only be accomplished by electing representatives from among themselves, who know from practical experience what their needs are, and will legislate accordingly. There is no mistaking the fact the average politician looks with much disfavor upon any movement which would tend toward labor representation, and will do all in his power to check its progress. The more intelligent and shrewd among them already see in this agitation a menace to their own popularity, and recognize the fact that in time it will make a clean sweep of large numbers of

those who now occupy the legislative halls of the country.

Of course, I do not say for a moment that a man ought to be elected for office whose only qualification is that he does physical labor. It is just as necessary to discriminate in favor of the best man in labor circles as in any other.

I know it is customary in certain quarters to throw mud, and heap abuse upon all working men who do not vote for any and every labor candidate, no matter what flagrant disqualification he may have. This is absurd, and exactly upon a par with the action of those Republicans and Democrats who would vote for the devil and cerberus, providing these two were put up by the party bosses. I have known men put up for office in the interests of labor who had no qualifications as legislators save a facile gift of gab, and an unlimited capacity for drinking beer, and smoking vile cigars! But there is no necessity for putting men of this description up for office. There is within the labor ranks as much honesty, and probably more brains, than among the so-called professions, and there should be no difficulty whatever in the selection of fitting men.

Thus far the curse of the labor movement has been jealousy, but I trust the time has arrived when this will be put to one side, and acting unitedly, working men shall send representatives from their own class to the legislatures. They will thus take a decided step toward the betterment of labor conditions; and although our ideal may yet be far from being attained every move in the forward direction brings its realization nearer, and even small things achieved in the cause of more just and more representative government, will bring their own reward.—James McAdam, in *Granite Cutter*.

Daub yourself with honey and you will never want flies.—Cervantes.

WHY MANY TRADE UNIONS FAIL.

Trade unions, like nearly all other organizations for general and voluntary membership, find one of the greatest obstacles to their progress and continuous growth in the fact that as soon as the novelty of the situation has worn away from the circumstances surrounding their initiation, the interest of the average member begins to flag, enthusiasm wanes and in some cases ideas die out all together, says an exchange. There are numerous causes for these conditions, but the principal one is undoubtedly lack of appreciation of intelligent and effective effort. A little commendation and merited praise goes a long way toward making the performance of life's manifold duties a pleasure, instead of a burden.

Again, even though a very large majority are well satisfied with the work accomplished, one kicker with a sour, morose disposition, that takes advantage of every opportunity to find fault, will do more to discourage the good that the willing members would gladly bring about than all of the rest can overcome. The malcontent is always going around, figuratively speaking, with his head down, pawing the ground, bawling like a mad bull at anything and everything that does not happen to originate within the confines of his own narrow brain. He is to harmony what a drop of acid is to a pan of sweet milk. It curdles everything within a radius of its pernicious influence. He is always sure that he can see the proverbial "nigger on the fence." Every discrepancy, no matter how small, is magnified a thousand diameters, and if he could have his way, every rooming house in town would be converted into a jail to incarcerate the imaginary delinquents. He howls incessantly because there is not a larger attendance at the meetings, when, if the truth were known, he is probably the real and principal cause why the ma-

jority stays away. All such should take a tumble to themselves, and they will probably find that they are not of so much importance as their relatives and hallucination have led them to believe.

Again, there is always a certain number who are even disposed to criticise others that will not accept any office or committee work, as though they were some costly bric-a-brac that is not to be touched or handled by any of the visitors to the particular hall of fame in which they happen to be on exhibition. They are so very brittle that the least breath of air is liable to cause a serious fracture of their super-sensitive feelings. They have to be moved with gloves on so that their fine texture will not be soiled by coming in contact with the fingers of the plebeians in the rank and file. If they were the only ones who could be depended upon to do anything, there are a great many things which have to be done that would never get done.

What is for the best good of the labor movement and every other movement is to hold up the hands of those who are willing to sacrifice their time and energy to make the whole a grand success. Those who work for thanks should not be defrauded out of their pay. Some process should be provided by which an attachment could be levied on the knocks which deter so many from engaging in the noble work that makes for the good of all. If the noble category of injudicious criticism could be closed out at a fraction of its cost and consigned to the garbage crematory, progress would be encouraged to a heretofore unheard of degree. Trade unions have much more to fear from the knocking of their own members than from all other enemies combined. As some one has said: "Reform should begin with the person whose face one sees when he looks in the glass." The best way to build up the union is to reconstruct the foundation, which,

in many instances, is honey-combed with the petty jealousies of its constituents. Every such element should be eliminated and charity put in its place. Malice and fraternity will not mix any more than will oil and water. He who taught, "Bear ye one another's burdens," also said, "Now abideth these three, Faith, Hope and Charity, but the greatest of all these is charity."—Clarion-Advocate, Denver, Colo.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

For the benefit of the new man in the labor movement who knows nothing of the conditions which prevailed prior to the establishment of well-organized and equipped unions, let us revert to conditions which existed then in comparison with the conditions now made such through the labor organizations.

Before the advent of trade unions, or less than 100 years ago, men, women and children worked thirteen and fourteen hours per day and in a great many places, sixteen hours. History shows that in 1800 the working men and women started work in the morning at 4 o'clock, at 10 o'clock they had an hour for lunch and at 3 o'clock an hour for dinner, from which time they worked until darkness. As late as 1836 women and children begun work in some factories in New England at 4:30 in the morning and worked an hour or two after sunset. One hundred years ago the bricklayers in New York worked fourteen hours for 50 cents a day; today they have an eight-hour work day at 60 cents an hour.

It is said that a union man named Michael Menton wrote a letter to one of the papers describing the condition of the bricklayers and while all of his charges were found to be true, he was arrested for libel and sentenced to sixty days in jail. Hence, to even say a word in defense of labor in those days was a crime.

The original American factories

were governed by the most outrageous and oppressive regulations, in which regulations the worker had no voice. There was a time in the history of this country when the workers were taxed to support the churches and fined if habitually absent from religious worship. Some able writers and historians have clearly proven that in some factories women and children were lashed with a rawhide if the overseer detected them snatching a moment's rest.

Herbert N. Casson says the City of Washington was built by workers who received about 50 cents a day and worked from sunrise to sunset; that at the commencement of the 19th century, wages in New York were 40 cents a day; in Baltimore, 36 cents, and that the average rate all over the country was \$65.00 a year, with board and sometimes lodging.

These frightful conditions, low wages, long hours, poverty and degradation have been gradually overcome and steadily improved through trade union activity. In a great many organized trades the worker receives more in one month at eight hours' labor per day than was formerly received by similar workmen in one whole year.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

GERMAN PATERNAL ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR.

A German manufacturer whose products go to all quarters of the globe says that it is not their patents, nor their technical force, but their workmen which gives them a commanding place in trade. Although German wages are low, he enumerates some of the advantages which German laborers enjoy.

"Many German concerns own dwelling houses, and rent them to workmen at actual cost. They provide restaurants and meals at actual cost, furnish fuel at wholesale cost, give transportation in whole or part to employes living at a distance, pay pensions in certain cases, and work

people's reading rooms, baths, hospitals, savings banks and cooking schools for girls are maintained.

"The annual report of the imperial insurance department for 1905, recently submitted to the Reichstag, shows the sums paid to beneficiaries under the compulsory insurance laws in force for the protection to workmen. For accident injuries \$32,415,000 was paid to 1,034,773 persons injured, or their dependents, an average of practically one out of every sixty of the total population of the empire. Sick and indigent persons received last year \$38,080,000. Annuities were granted to 145,412 persons. To these sums is to be added \$40,460,000 paid yearly from the local sick funds (krankenkasse) throughout the empire as sick benefits, burial charges, etc., making a total of about \$111,860,000 annually paid as benefits under the workmen's insurance laws now in force. During the same year two hundred concerns employing labor paid in gifts to workmen and in permanent funds and other provisions for their welfare, apart from wages, \$27,608,000.

"Reference is also made to the measures adopted by the department of mining of Prussia for miners' houses, of which 8,636, with room for 18,962 families, have been provided wholly or partly at state expense. Thirty-two buildings, with 5,051 beds, have been provided for unmarried mine employes in the same manner, and are furnished at low prices.

"It is perhaps too soon to determine how these forms of state and private benevolence may finally come to be viewed by workmen. Large manufacturing concerns, by whom much attention has been given to the class of work referred to, have not wholly escaped labor troubles during the last year. The employe class has in some cases shown an apathy toward present advantages and future rewards for faithful service, and has resorted to strikes and other means to secure

higher wages or shorter hours of labor. It can at all events be said that the State has with much ingenuity and skill sought to lessen the distress due to accident, disease and old age among its wage earners, and that in all parts of the empire private enterprise has done much toward the same end. The results, worked out under conditions differing from those in the United States, are thus far for the most part satisfactory."—New York Herald.

BUT BILL WASN'T THERE.

A western Kansas paper tells of a local merchant, Bill Jones, who came to Kansas City several weeks ago to buy a new stock of goods. They were shipped promptly and reached home before Jones did. When the boxes were delivered at his store his wife happened to look at the largest, and uttering a loud cry, called for a hammer. A neighbor, hearing the scream, rushed to her assistance and asked what was the matter. Mrs. Jones, pale and faint, pointed to an inscription on the box, which read as follows: "Bill inside."—Kansas City Journal.

THE PROUD AMERICAN

The man is boasting.

He says America produces enough food to feed the whole world.

Having spoken, he goes to the market.

And pays forty-five cents for a piece of beefsteak as big as your hand.

And thirty-five cents for a peck of potatoes.

And walks home because he has spent all his money.

It is wrong to boast.

WHAT UNIONISM IS DOING.

The modern trades union is the champion and protector of childhood and womanhood. It is the trades union that is agitating and fighting to rescue the child from the drudgery of factory life and place it in school, just as the same agency is demanding an equal wage for men and women for

equal work performed. It is the trades union that has abolished the sweatshop conditions existing in thousands of workshops, thereby enabling thousands of women to receive better wages and improved conditions. It is the trades union that today saves thousands of young women from selling their honor on the street. The trades union is the greatest moral influence of the twentieth century, and it has done and is doing more to uplift the toiling masses than all other agencies combined.—Industrial Banner.

UNIONS EVERYWHERE.

Mother—"Bob, if you're a good boy for an hour I'll give you two sous."

Bob—"Can't be done, ma. According to the regulations of the Good Boys' Union I mustn't accept less than five sous an hour."—Pele Mele.

A GOOD CHARACTER.

A good character is the best tombstone. Those who loved you and were helped by you will remember you when forgetmenots are withered. Carve your name on hearts and not on marble.

LET SOMETHING GOOD BE SAID.

When over the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall, instead

Of words of blame, or proof of thus and so,
Let something good be said.

Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head;

Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet,
If something good be said.

No generous heart may vanity turn aside
In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead
But may awaken strong and glorified,
If something good be said.

And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,
And by the cross on which the Savior bled,

And by your own soul's hope of fair renown,
Let something good be said.

—James Whitcomb Riley.